AMBULATORY CARE INDICATORS

5133

Purpose: Assessment of Appropriate Childhood Immunizations
Numerator: Age appropriate immunizations
Denominator: All children from birth through 18 months old
Rationale: This indicator measures the number of children that have received vaccines for preventable childhood diseases. Indicator results can be used to encourage providers of care to pay strict attention to assessment of children that are deficient in their immunizations.
Approach: The approach for this indicator is focused on documentation and data entry to facilitate the most accurate information possible for display on the *Health Summary* sheet of each child.
Type of Indicator: Prevention

5127

Purpose: Elder Immunization To Influenza
Numerator: Having received an immunization to influenza within the year
Denominator: Any patient who is 65 years of age or older within the year
Exclude anyone having an egg allergy.
Rationale: This indicator measures the number of adults 65 and older that have received the Influenza Vaccine. The results can help providers of care reduce the incidence of preventable disease by increasing the immunization levels among adults aged 65 and older.
Approach: The approach for this indicator is focused on documentation and data entry to facilitate the most accurate information possible for display on the *Health Summary* sheet of each adult.
Type of Indicator: Prevention

5157

Purpose: Nutritional Education for Identified Obese Patients
Numerator: A documented episode of nutritional education (intervention)
Denominator: All patients with a Recommended Weight (RW) of 150% or greater (proxy for BMJ)
Rationale: This indicator measures the number of obese patients that receive nutritional and dietary education. The provision of this education will hopefully impact the incidence of diabetes, heart disease and other diseases that are influenced by obesity.
Approach: The approach for this indicator is focused on documentation using approved education codes. This indicator also depends on the patient weight and height. Adult patients should be measured for height at least annually. Accurate data entry of all this information into the RPMS is a must. This indicator needs a taxonomy created using education codes relative to diet and nutrition education. (See taxonomy instructions).
Type of Indicator: Prevention

5122

Purpose: Control of Diabetes
Numerator: Has at least one Hb-alc of 7.5% or less
Denominator: Any patient ever having a diagnosis of diabetes mellitus. Exclude all gestational diabetics.
Rationale: This indicator will measure the number of Diabetic patients that have at least one Hemoglobin a1c with a result of 7.5% or less. This indicator addresses the need to reduce the complications of Diabetes associated with glycemic control.
Approach: The approach of this indicator is focused on the values obtained by Hbg a1c laboratory tests. This value can be obtained by the "Lab Package" or by the values being entered in by data entry or other personnel. Which method used will depend on whether the facility has the Lab Package up and running. If so, this measure will be automatic or passive.
Type of Indicator: Treatment

5114

Purpose: Prevention of Kidney Complications in Diabetes Patients
Numerator: Having a blood pressure less than or equal to 135/80
Denominator: Any patient with a diagnosis of diabetes mellitus and hypertension.
Rationale: This indicator measures how well blood pressures of Diabetic patients are in control. Blood pressures in control help to reduce the incidence of kidney complication and the need for dialysis later on.
Approach: The approach of this indicator is focused on legible documentation of blood pressures and accurate data entry.
Type of Indicator: Prevention

5101

Purpose: Protection of Diabetic Patient's Kidneys from Complications
Numerator: Patients receiving an ACE inhibitor (Lisinopril, Captopril, Enalapril or other locally dispensed ACE inhibitor)
Denominator: Any patient with a diagnosis of diabetes mellitus and hypertension.
Rationale: This indicator measures the number of patients that are receiving ACE inhibitor medications. Patients take these medications to maintain blood pressure in control. Control of blood pressure in diabetic patients prevents or reduces kidney complications. This also contributes to the reduction of ophthalmic complications.
Approach: The approach for this indicator is legible documentation and accurate entry into the Pharmacy package. This package is running at most sites. A taxonomy must be built for this indicator. The contents of this taxonomy may differ from facility to facility due to the different ACE inhibitor medications given (see instructions for building taxonomies).
Type of Indicator: Treatment

5096

Purpose: Management of Overweight Diabetic Patients (Intervention)
Numerator: A documented episode of nutritional education in the last year
Denominator: All patients who have ever had a diagnosis of diabetes mellitus and also had a reading of a recommended weight of 150% or greater.

Rationale: This indicator measures the number of diabetic patients that have received some kind of nutritional education in the last year. This education will help patients know what the complications of obesity are relative to diabetes and help to decrease the complications of obesity.
Approach: The approach for this indicator is focused on documentation using approved education codes. This indicator also depends on the patient weight and height. Adult patients should be measured for height at least annually. Accurate data entry of all this information into the RPMS is a must. This indicator requires a taxonomy created using education codes relative to diet and nutrition education. (See taxonomy instructions).
Type of Indicator: Treatment

5090

Purpose: Early Diagnosis of Diabetic Retinopathy
Numerator: Annual eye examination
Denominator: Any patient with a diagnosis of diabetes mellitus
Rationale: This indicator measures the number of diabetic patients that have an annual eye examination. This annual examination to map the progression of any disease of the eyes that are a complication of diabetes and intervention can be accomplished as soon as possible.
Approach: This indicator will depend on appropriate coding of visits related to eye care. Legible documentation and accurate data entry are a must.
Type of Indicator: Prevention

5089

Purpose: Diabetic Dental Health
Numerator: Annual dental examination
Denominator: Any patient with a diagnosis of diabetes mellitus
Rationale: This indicator measures the number of diabetic patients that have an annual dental examination. This annual examination maps the progression of dental disease in diabetic patients and interventions can be accomplished as soon as possible.
Approach: This indicator depends on appropriate dental coding of visits and it looks for patients that have a diagnosis of diabetes. Legible documentation and accurate data entry are a must.
Type of Indicator: Prevention

5153

Purpose: Appropriate Treatment of Chronic Otitis Media in Young Children
Numerator: ENT consultation
Denominator: Any child who is one month thru age 5 years who has had three episodes of otitis media in the past year.
Rationale: This indicator measures appropriate treatment of children with repeated ear infections to prevent hearing loss.
Approach: This indicator depends on appropriate coding of visits for Otitis Media and the documentation of ENT consults. This indicator is dependent on these two things and due to outside consultations for ENT referrals may need extra documentation.
Type of Indicator: Treatment

IN-PATIENT CARE INDICATORS

5161

Purpose: Admissions Having Missed Diagnosis or Inadequate Treatment in Emergency Patients
Numerator: Any admissions within 48 hours of an ER discharge to home
Denominator: All ER admissions
Rationale: This indicator measures those patients that may have needed admission from the Emergency Room and the delay in admission could impact the outcome of care.
Approach: This indicator depends on documentation and accurate data entry.
Type of Indicator: Risk Management

5172

Purpose: Risk Management
Numerator: Cardiac Arrest within 48 hours of surgical procedure
Denominator: All hospitalized patients having a surgical procedure
Rationale: This indicator measures the incidence of patients having cardiac arrest after surgery and need peer review to determine if they were an appropriate candidate for surgery.
Approach: This indicator will be used as risk management screen or **alert**. An electronic method of notification of the appropriate personnel will be used to identify these patients for Peer Review.
Type of Indicator: Risk Management

5177

Purpose: Risk Management
Numerator: Unscheduled return to OR within 24 hours
Denominator: All inpatients having had a surgical procedure
Rationale: This indicator measures the incidence of patients that return to the OR within 24 hours surgery and need peer review to determine if they were an appropriate candidate for surgery and were there any factors that contributed to that return to the OR.
Approach: This indicator will be used a risk management screen or **alert**. An electronic method of notification of the appropriate personnel will be used to identify these patients for Peer Review.
Type of Indicator: Risk Management

5080

Purpose: Identification of Any Inpatient Admission Following Day Surgery
Numerator: Inpatient admissions following day surgery
Denominator: All Day Surgeries
Rationale: This indicator measures the number of patients that were admitted to inpatient units after day surgery. The purpose is to identify these patients and evaluate if they were appropriate candidates for day surgery.

Approach: Documentation of an admission to an inpatient unit instead of discharge home after day or ambulatory surgery. Will be generated through ADT package.
Type of Indicator: Risk Management

5086

Purpose: Medical Management of Cellulitis
Numerator: Length of stay equal to or greater than 5 days.
Denominator: All admissions with a primary diagnosis of cellulitis
Rationale: This indicator measures the appropriateness and effectiveness of treatments and interventions for patients with that diagnosis.
Approach: Accurate documentation, coding and data entry for patients with this diagnosis. Date of admission and date of discharge will be very important.
Type of Indicator: Treatment

5164

Purpose: Tracking Incidence of C-Sections
Numerator: Deliveries by Caesarean Sections
Denominators: All deliveries
Rationale: This indicator tracks over time the increase or decrease in the incidence of Caesarean Sections. This procedure has significant impact on the health of mother and baby.
Approach: This indicator is dependent on accurate documentation, coding and data entry. This indicator will work for a facility that does surgery and does this type of surgery.
Type of Indicator: Risk Management

5165

Purpose: Tracking Incidence of Vaginal Deliveries After C-Section
Numerator: Vaginal deliveries
Denominator: All deliveries with a diagnosis of previous C-Section
Rationale: This indictor measures how many vaginal deliveries are accomplished after the patient has had a previous C-Section. It tracks the increase or decrease in the incidence of vaginal delivery after previous C-Section.
Approach: This indicator is dependent on accurate documentation, coding and data entry. This indicator will work for a facility that does surgery and does this type of surgery.
Type of Indicator: Risk Management

5085

Purpose: Management of Diabetic Patients. Nutritional Education
Numerator: Evidence of nutritional education during hospitalization.
Denominator: All inpatients with a primary diagnosis of diabetes mellitus.
Rationale: This indicator measures the number of hospitalized patients with a diagnosis of diabetes that had nutritional education. This will be especially important for newly diagnosed diabetics.
Approach: This indicator depends on hospital admission, diagnosis of diabetes and nutritional counselling or education documented on the **inpatient discharge sheet. (Must be entered on the discharge summary or it does not get entered into the RPMS).**
Type of Indicator: Treatment